A WORKMAN M. P.

The First Workingman's Candidate Returned to the House of Commons for Stafford.

He Is Interviewed by a Herald

Correspondent.

HIS HOME. APPEARANCE AND HISTORY.

His Speech to the Scottish Miners.

WHAT HE THINKS OF HOME BUILE.

GLASGOW, Feb. 10, 1874. Yesterday I interviewed the first "workingman's candidate" returned to the House of Commons-Mr. A exander McDonald, President of the Miners' National Association, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Unionists of Britain and Member of Parliament for Stafford.

HIS HOME AND APPEARANCE. Holytown, where Mr. McDonald resides, is a small mining village, ten miles from Glasgow, lying in a bleak mineral country, which at night is lit up far and near by the lurid fires of the vast smelting furnaces that so thickly stud this part of Western Scotland. The new Member of Parliament resides on the second flat of a plain but substantially built wo story house on the main street of this village. I had the good fortune to find him "at home" in his parior, or, rather, his library, for two sides of the room, which was by no means a small one, contained book shelves floor to ceiling, and filled volumes, mostly new and superbly bound. The third wall was covered with photographic views, all of which were American, and included a picture of the Capitol at Washington, scenes from the battle fleid of Gettysburg and pastoral sketches of Maryland and Western Virginia. A large bronze bust of Dante stood in one corner, flanked on either side by two stuffed birds whose gay plumage had duttered in the Brazils. The honorable member is a Scotchman, and was pre-eminently so in the heartiness of his welcome. He is about fifty years of age, is under the medium height, is of a broad, muscular build, with a tendency to become stout and portly. His head is large and massive, with shaggy locks of coarse, wiry, gray hair; the eye is large and lustrous and set in cavernous recesses that remind you of Daniel Webster; his voice is a sonorous barytone, and his utterance measured and emphatic, with but little of the Scotch accent. Although he is to-day a man of culture, of varied reading and of extended travel in the United States-for he was the first Englishman to traverse the American Continent by rail from New York to San Franciscohe yet started in life at the age of eight years as a boy, and wrought tweive years in the pits. It was from his hardly wrought earnings as a collier that he afterwards paid his fees as a student at the University of Glasgow. With an ambition to do some good in his day he thought of the pripit as the sphere whence his influence might be most useful; but encountering theological difficulties, he bade adjeu to his Church aspirations and being town near Glasgow. Afterwards, the miners having begun to organize for the amelioration of their condition, he threw himself heartily into the work, acting for them as their secretary-a post which he still bolds-but he is now at the head of what is probably the largest and best organized body of workmen in the country. He has never been in receipt of a regular salary from the miners. In the early days of the association they paid him as they best could-and he was never ill to please; but latterly they have presented him, from time to time, with almost princely sums. Their pride in seeing him to-day in Parliament is unbounded. They have set sub-scriptions on foot to defray his present and coming nses, and these are being responded to with

HERALD SPECIAL INTERVIEW. After congratulating him on his return to Parliament our conversation proceeded as follows:-Mr. McDonald-It is a somewhat singular circumstance that, though I am mainly identified with the miners' interests, yet the constituency of Stafford is not a mining constituency. Strangely

a munificence and an alacrity hitherto unheard of

Mr. McDonald—I am in favor of manhood suf-frage. I would give every man who is of full age and not incapacitated by insanity or crime the right to vote, and I would hold the simple produc-tion of his certificate of birth as a sufficient fille to vote, or, if he is a naturalized citizen, then on production of his naturalization papers. Consessyondant—You are a warm advocate, I understand, for placing the best education within the reach of the humblest classes. Mr. McDonald—I wish I could see university education free to all. In Scotland, certainly, we have a very much cheaper university education than can be had in England, and our professors have always been the pride of our country. I could wish, however, to see no fees charged at all at our universities. In England I know the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are accessible only to the wealthy. The poor man's son does not citen find

his way there. By the by, the students of these lamous universities adopt offensive practices to those of their fellows who are colonoxious to them, which are as bad and in some respects worse than many of the customs of the trades unionists now legislated against. These practices of the students, however, have had the good fortune to obtain a very mild name, and, however offensive, they may be still called "practical jokes." The trades unionist, when he has indulged in the same freak, has had other treatment meted out to him, and his acts have received another name.

Correspondent—I presume you are in favor of equal electoral districts, shorter Parliaments and the payment of members?

Mr. McDonald—I am.

Correspondent—And international arbitration?

Mr. McDonald—Certainly. That is one of the workingman's questions of the future.

Correspondent—You are in favor of shorter hours of labor for women and chidren in public factories and mills?

Mr. McDonald—Undoubtedly; and I shall give my best support to Mr. Mundella's Nine Hours bill for that purjose.

Correspondent—You are well acquainted with the United States, are you not, Mr. McDonald?

Mr. McDonald—Well, I had a pretty extended stay there during my visit, and had the pleasure of meeting many of the public men of the country. I was the first Englishman who went right across the entire length of the Continent by rail. My English fellow passengers stopped short at Sacramento and went down the Sacramento and went flowed the present terminus of the Western Pacinc at Oakand. I have visited most of the mining districts of the Union, especially those of Penasylvania and Northern Michigan. I also had a short stay in Sait Lake City, where the historian of the Country. Senator Casserty I should say, for I observe a new Senator has been elected in his place—showed the first present terminal of the gr

McDonaid, your seat will be on the opposition benches.

Mr. McDonald—Yes. I shall take my seat on the independent heral benches, and, it I can, near my old triend "Tear *rem" (J. A. Roebuck, member for Sheffield), who, whatever his tailings may have been, has done great and good service in his day. I shall, however, not be a strict party man nor tied to the fiberal party further than my own best judgment will dictate.

Coresspondent—Was not John Arthur Roebuck a keen opponent of trades unionists!

Mr. McDonald—Ah! he was to some extent blinded by the excessive and riotous conduct of a limited section in his own constituency, whose deeds were in nowise those of the general body of trades unionists, although they led to legislation of exceptional severity against the whole body of trades unionists. I have often, however, received great and valuable Parliamentary assistance from John Arthur Roebuck.

great and valuable Parliamentary assistance from John Artbur Roebuck.

Cordispropers There is one thing I cannot help mentioning to you, and that is the very getuine leeling of satisfaction Lentertain in knowing that the shouse of Commons will gain in you one thoroughly acquainted with American politics and customs, matters upon which usually so lamentable an ignorance prevails in the House.

PIRST EFFECT AND IMPRESSIONS.

I spent some time with Mr. McDonaid inspecting several rare editions of English and Scottish poetry, which he values greatly, and I left him feeling that while he is in the best sense a workingman and a workingman's member, he has, nevertheless, at this day few equals in point of general information among his fellow members of the House of Commons,

WHAT MR. DISRAELI SAYS OF MR. M'DONALD.

Mr. Distact, in the course of an electioneering address to the electors of Buckingham, delivered in the town half there this morning, and white speaking of the class of representatives the constituencies have returned, said:—

speaking of the class of representatives the constituencies have returned, said:

There have been instances where the workingmen of this country have elected une of their own order to represent them, and so far as I can indge the instances are rare. Those instances have been elected with discretion—as so the member for Stafford elected with discretion—as countries to fulfil the putoid which await him. He is not unknown to the manners of the late Parliament because he grave committee, and he impared to that committee most valuable information—the results of his own experience—in a manner which showed he was a person perfectly worthy of the position which he has attained. Again, in a distant county the member for Morpeth. I do not know personally so much of him as of the gentleman to whom I have adverted; but I believe, from what it have heard, that he is a man entitled to the post which he occupies. But all the sham working men's candidates, all the trade demagogues, who have been nandering to the passions of the thoughties for so many years, have been rejected without any exception by the sensible people of angland. ("Hear.")

of the miners of Scotland was held yesterday fore-moon in this city, at which Mr. McDonald delivered his first address since his return for Stafford. ADDRESS TO THE MINERS APPER HIS ELECTION.

Mr. McDonald Was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Having expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting the delegates he said that pleasure was enhanced by the fact that he stood before them for the first time in an entirely new position, a position to which thousands had aspired and had not been able to attain it; a position which was a proud one to the partician, to the indicential merchant or to the man who devoted himself to political line. A brief review of matters as they now stood might not therefore be inappropriate. Seventy-five years are, or thereby, the chains of virtual slavery were struck from the miners of Scotland; but though their chains were broken there was a long interregnum, if he might so speak, during which a very low order or things prevaited. This condition had not passed away when he was thrown upon the scene, impressed with the evils which existed, from naving suffered under them, from his early years he devoted his life to their amedocation, since that time the miners had risen with an elasticity unequalited by any bortloin of the community. These changes had to a great degree been brought about by his with the smort interests, yet the consistency of Stanford is not a mining constituency. Strangely enough there is not a mining constituency of the commendation of the commend

In the Naval Office a vacancy for a \$2,200 clerkship occurs on the 1st prox. In order to fill the same a civil service examination was held yesterday by the Board of Examiners from the Naval Office, consisting of Colonel Silas W. Burt, Mr. Andrew W. Green and Mr. Gourlay. Five gentlemen, present employes of the office, competed for the

THE M'NAMARA BUTCHERY.

Rearrest of Detective Leahy by Order of Corener Woltman-Commitment for the

Pearing that Detective Leahy, of the Central office, who stands charged with causing the death, by shooting, of Michael McNamara, late of No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, might forfeit his bail (\$2,500) and make himself searce, Coroner Woitman, late yesterday afternoon had him rearrested to await the result of the official investigation. which takes place to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at the Coroners' office. The Coroner placed a full commitment in the hands of Captain irving, who may send Leahy to the Tombs or possibly detain him at Police Headquarters. At all events, Captain Irving will hold himself responsible for the appearance of Leahy at the time appointed.

Legal Effect of Superintendent Matsell's Opinton.

Rarely, Mr. Editor, have your columns contained an account of a more heartless, cowardly and in-famous butchery than that of Michael McNamaraof No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street. Six detectives (that is, men who detect nothing), armed to the teeth, break open a house swarming with people, without a warrant, at three o'clock in the morning. The first notice given to the at-irighted tenants of the presence of these unlawful intruders is the tramp of heavy footsteps, hoarse shouts and the noise of falling doors. But what matters it? It is only done in a tenement house, intabited by poor people, and surely they have no rights which six raliant (?) detectives need respect. These brave officers of the law at length come to the rooms tenanted by Michael McNamara. Their actions resembled those of desperadoes, and when McNa-mara prepares to defend those who are nearest and dearest to him—his family and his home—he is ruthlessly shot down by a "nervous detective," who, in otter darkness, suspects him to be a man whom he had never before seen. But this is not sumcient. The heroic detectives threateningly brand-

cient. The heroic detectives threateningly brandish their revolvers in the face of their prostrate
and dying victim, and all this is done in the presence of his agonized wife and children.
This is an outrage which concerns every member of this community; for if the wrongdoers are
allowed to go unpunished a dangerous precedent
will be established, whose consequences are too
terriole to be awelt upon here. A man's house
will no longer be his castle, but will be liable to be
broken into at any hour of the night, without a
warrant, by men calling themselves detectives,
who, however, wear no shields or other insignia
betokening their office. If the slightest effort should
be made to resist the unauthorized intrusion, the warrant, by men calling themselves detectives, who, however, wear no shields or other insignia betokening their office. If the slightest effort should be made to resist the unauthorized intrusion, the aid of the leaden messenger of death is invoked, and the "mervous detective," as Superintendent Matseil calls Leahy, is allowed to go on his way rejoicing in the thought that, though there is law, there is no one to execute it. But what I consider to be one of the worst phases of this lamentable tragedy is the equivocal condemnation given to the acts of the detectives by their chief, Superintendent Matseil. When asked if, in his opinion, any blame attached to the officers, he replies, "Well, res., I blame them somewhat; they were careless and too hasty." Really it is not surprising that such an act as the atrocious murder of McNamara should have taken place when the actors therein are only "blamed somewhat" by their chief, and characterized as being merely "careless and too hasty." These are the strongest terms of disapprobation which Mr. Matseil lapse to the acts of his subordinates. Mr. Matseil lays down a rule of law, which, if really correct, is so alarming in its effects as to call for immediate revision by the Legislature. He says:—"The officers had a right to go there, and they had a right to smash the doors in if they thought Dutch Hermann was in any of the rooms." If Superintendent Matseil would state his authority for this version of the law, that officers have a right to burst in doors of tenement houses without any warrant, acting only on the mere suspicion that a criminal is secreted there, he will enlighten many lawvers on a point which, I believe, is generally supposed to be well settled the other way. The citizens of New York demand that, at the Coroner's inquest, the case be thoroughly investigated, and the guity parties punished according to law.

An indignant citizen.

Blood for Blood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I see by the evening papers that the police detectives subscribed among themselves the sum of \$500 towards a floral tribute to President Smith. Now let them each give \$5 towards paying the funeral expenses of Mr. McNamara (and some-

thing for the support of the widow and her father-less children), who, as you are aware, one of their number murdered in cold blood.

By giving this a place in your valuable journal it might be the means of softening their hard hearts.

Yours.

H. B. S., Fifth avenue. Might be the Yours, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

Police Pistolings-Duty of the Grand

Jary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

As the figual p has always stigmatized the reckless sacrifice of human life as murder and never falled to demand punishment for wanton bloodshed I trust it will not fail to do so now.

est to the verdict which a coroner's jury will ren-der in the case of the slaughter of McNamara by nights ago. Whatever may be the result of the Coroner's inquest, the Grand Jury should not fail to investigate the case and indict the murderars. The awe-stricken community need some example lives and firesides are safe from the outrages of these red-handed minions of arbitrary authority. Something must be done, and that soon, to put a stop to the reckless use of the pistol, or no citizen's life can be guaranteed from the course of a stray

Let us refer to a few cases of recent occurrence in which the pistol and policemen or ex-policemen and the wanton sacrifice of life are the main features. Only last week a poor fellow, caught stealing chickens from a henroost, was shot to death by a valiant private watchman in Brooklyn. Did this petty theft deserve death? If he had been arrested he might have been sentenced to ten days or a month in prison, or, perhaps, there might have been extenuating circumstances in his case of destitution and starvation that would have materially modified even such slight sentence. The watchman's duty was to arrest him-not to kill him. The story that the poor fellow made a movement or his hand, which the vigilant watchman saw in the dark and supposed to be a tumbling for a pistol, is all bosh. The same threadbare excuse has been put forward by all murderers, not excepting Stokes. Walworth and every cold-blooded assassin, and it has inwariably been proved that the victims were unarmed. And yet this man has not only been absolved from all blame, but even commended. So much for the value or human life in this community.

Another far more dreadful slaughter, and one that has left a tearth, doubter far more dreadful slaughter, and one

nity.

Another far more dreadful slaughter, and one that has left a fearful doubt on the minds of a large body of people in the immediate vicinity, is not yet a month old. A Greenwood Cemetery watchman shot his whie dead, mistaking her (so he says) for a burglar. We all know that burglars who sheak into a house to steal something at mine o'clock in the evening are more ready to decamp than to depredate it they perceive the occupants are aware of their entrance. Our learless watchman would have done better to frighten him off than to unbrue his hands in a fellow creature's blood. His aim was sure. The bullet went right through the poor woman's head, so we have never heard her side of the story. But some evil disposed persons in that neighborhood have thournt that it might be an easy way to get rid of an inconvenient wife.

A few days ago a Hoboken watchman ceat a boy for snowbailing his dog. A passing citizen remonstrated on his crucity, and was at once chased by the trate policeman, who blazed away at him with his pistol. One of the shots inheted a serious wound, and but for the interposition of some courageous passer-by, who pinioned the murderous shooter from behind, one or more lives might have been lost. But in this case the outraged popular sense of right was aroused and nearly executed justice on the would-be murderer.

It is not long since a man was snot at for stepping into another man's alleyway and committing a nuisance. And now we have the cold-blooded murder of an unoffending citizen by a gang of rumans, who say they were in search of a man who is only suspected of crime.

rumans, who say they were in search of a man who is only suspected of crime.

These various cases, right in our midst, and all yet iresh in our recollections, have been brought in review to show that something must be done to check the wanton use of the pistol and to put some safeguards around human life. They reveal a state of barbarism that is a disgrace to the country and the age. In no State nor city in Europe would such doings be tolerated. And shall we, who profess to be republicans and all equal, show less regard for the lives of our fellow-citizens than do the despots and aristocrats of Europe for the lives of those whom they consider and call their interiors and dependents?

All those who participated in the outrage on McNamara should be indicted for murder, either as principals or accessories. The courts of justice should decide whether those whom we have appointed and pay to be the guardians of our safety

should decide whether those whom we have appointed and pay to be the guardians of our safety can with impunity break within the sacred house of life and sacrince us all with the reckless barbarity that was shown in the case of poor both and the case of poor D. B.

MURDEROUS LOVE.

The Murder of Mary Lawlor-Officer Doyle Removed to the Tombs-He Rentizes His bituation-A Mother's Grief-The Post-Mortem Examination. Yesterday atternoon Dr. Shine made an autopsy

No. 183 West Houston street on the body of Miss Mary Elizabeth Lawlor, the Joung woman who was so brutally murdered by police man Joan Doyle, of the Fifteenth precinct, at her place of business No. 83 South Fifth avenue, as heretofore fully published in the HEBALD. A pistol shot wound was discovered on the left side of the face half an inch below the eye and half an inch to the left of the nose, the face on the left side being covered with powder marks. A probe being passed the ball was found to have passed through the eye, through the roof of the orbit, fracturing the orbital plate of the frontal bone, the ethnoid and lower wing of the sphenoid bones. The calvarium being removed the bullet was found to have passed through the interior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain; arriving at the middle lobe it passed slightly to the right, lacerating the middle lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain, and was found lying beneath the dura mater, which membrane was lacerated. There was an extensive fracture of the right parietal bone, close to the suture. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was caused by a pistol shot wound of the head lacerating the brain.

John Doyle was removed to the Tombs at a late hour on Wednesday evening, and was assigned cell No. 41, on the second tier. A HERALD reporter called yesterday morning at the prison to elicit

called yesterday morning at the prison to click from Doyle some additional particulars of the murder, but Warden Quinn stated that the prisoner had requested him to spare him

THE INFLICTION OF ANY INTERVIEWS.

The keeper said that Doyle had not slept all night and seemed to realize his terifole situation. He was extremely downcast all day and saw no one, not even his aged mother, who called early in the morning. Mrs. Doyle weep bitterly while watting for admission, and, wringing her hands, said that her hast support was gone. Doyle had supported his mother and sister. One of the attaches of the prison, who saw Doyle when he rose from bed, said that traces of tears were all over his face, and that he had no doubt he had been crying all night. A great change had come over him since he entered the Tomos on Wednesday night, and his former air of stolid indifference seemed completely to have forsaken him. Doyle shares his cell with another criminal, and the latter was kept awake all night by the hysteric utterances of his companion.

kept awake all night by the hysteric utterances of his companion.

In the report published in the Herald of yesterday it was stated that Doyle had been drinking heavily before he committed the murder. Some of the girls employed in the skirt manufactory of G. Baumann, where Mary Lawlor

MKF HER SUDDEN AND TRAGIC DEATH, controvert this statement and declare that he appeared to be perfectly sober and in the possession of all his faculties when he shot the girl he once loved. One of the girls who was at work with Mary Lawlor in the shop just before the latter was called away by Doyle relates the circumstances as follows:—

We were all working here quietly, when some-

"We were all working here quietly, when some-body knocked at the door. One of the gentlemen in charge went to open the door. Doyle stood outside and asked for Mr. Baumann. He was told that Mr. Baumann was not in. He hesitated awnile as if he did not quite know what to do. He peered into the room and signed to Mary Lawlor to come out. She was evidently very much annoyed at his being there, and said, hurriedly, 'I must tell him not to stand there.' With this she went out, but returned after a minute, saying that she must go home, as Doyle would not go away. She put on her hat and went out, bidding us pleasantly, 'Goodoy.' That was the last time we saw her ailve, for when we beheld her again.

She might have been away about fifteen minutes, and we all supposed that she was at home by that time, when, all of a sudden, we heard a shot and a heavy, dulf fall. We all rushed out in the hall; behind the street door we saw the poor girl lying dead on the floor. Doyle was sitting beside her, and hung his head; but every now and then he looked up with an ugly stare. He said something about "shooting," and put his hand into his pocket, as though he wanted to draw his pistol again, but was prevented from doing so by the officers, who, fortunately, had already arrived by this time. He dragged her about after he had killed her and acted like a wild brute. I saw no evidences of intoxication in his appearance. I think he was quite sober, and knew perfectly what he was do 'ng."

think he was quite sober, and knew perfectly what he was do ng."

One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment gave the murdered girl an excellent character. "She was one of the most sociable, inoffensive and good-natured girls I ever saw," he said: "she never said an angry word to any one in this establishment. I don't believe any one could have made her angry, she was such an amiable, kind-hearted young creature." This gentleman expressed the opinion that Doyle must have gagged her when she stood in the hallway, else she would surely have screamed when she saw the pistol.

The scene at the rooms occupied by the Lawlor family, at 183 West Houston street, was a heartending one. There was such a rush of people who came to gloat over the remains of the poor girl and to

and to

SATISFY A MORBID CURISITY

that Mr. Lawlor, the lather, had to send for a policeman to keep the crowd back. A wake was held night before last and all day yesterday. The mother's intense grief was expressed by a few touching words which she uttered while the reporter was present. She had that dulled air of perfect abstraction of temporary stupor which overwhelming mental suffering frequently gives, and with that vacant expression she rocked herself unconsciously in the chair. "O, my poor beloved daughter is dead," she said, swaying to and fro, "my poor, dear child is gone."

self unconsciously in the chair. "O, my poor beloved daughter is dead," she said, swaying to and fro, "my poor, dear child is gone."

Mary Lawlor, on whose support the family principally depended, was a plump, bright-looking girl of twenty-one, with a iresh, florid complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. All those who knew her and with whom the reporter conversed agreed that she was "a pretty girl." Her body was put into a rude coffin. The face was sadly distorted by the wound, and bore still

THE MARKS OF THE POWDER.

The eye through which the ball had gone was awfully lacerated and fearful to look at. Mrs. Lawlor's anguish was so keen that when she saw Doyle at the police station she asked her husband to give her a pisto so that she might shoot Doyle. Coroner Wollman prevented the father from carrying out her wisb.

The funeral will take place to-day, and the remains of this innocent victim of inhumanity will soon rest in peace in Calvary Cemetery.

SOCIAL TEA GATHERING AT BETHANY CHAPEL.

Bread and Beef at a Discount and Tea

and Coffee Above Par.

A social tea gathering was held at Bethany chapel, corner Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, last evening. Before the temperance crusade was inaugurated it was a popular idea that there could be no social enjoyment without the stimulating influence of wine; but this must surely be a mistake. Church societies have various methods of promoting social intercourse, and the proof that their gatherings are enjoyable is found in the fact that, as a general thing, they are well attended. The Bethany Mission, which is carried on under the - auspices of the Broadway Tabernacle church, has been established about four years, and during that time has been productive of an immense amount of good. They have a flourishing Sabbath amount of good. They have a flourishing Sabbath school, which averages in attendance over 500 members. There is also a free reading room, which is open every evening, and on Saturday afternoons the gris of the school are instructed in sewing. The object of the entertainment of last evening was to bring out the parents of the children, so that hone under eighteen years of age were admitted. The programme consisted of appropriate addresses by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacie; Rev. Ruius S. Underwood, Rev. Dr. Hastings, and Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the Memorial Presbyterian church, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The climax of enjoyment was reached, however, when, at the conclusion of the intellectual exercises, the reireshments were handed around. They consisted of tea, coffee, and light edibles, in the shape of sandwiches and cake. The old trick of legerdemain, "Now you see it and now you don't see it." was most effectually demonstrated. The devoted lover was there, with his bonnie lassie; but he was almost driven to distraction, for the fluids and solfds claimed her first attention. It is but justice to say, however, that in the matter of tea drinking last evening there was nothing that could have raised the ire of the clear Mr. Weiner even, who, if the novelist speaks truly, was particularly sensitive on this point. When the reporter left the happy faces of the congregation were evidence of the fact that, if the beverage of the evening had not the effect of producing hilarity, the satisfying of the wants of the inner man had at least worked its mission of contentment. school, which averages in attendance over 500

THE JERSEY MUNICIPAL FRAUDS. Articles of Impeachment Against the

Mr. Heary, member from Essex, has given notice that he will next week introduce a bill providing that articles of impeachment be presented to the Legislature against the members of the Jersey City Police Commissioners who were convicted of a conspiracy to delrand that city. The charge conspiracy to defraud that city. The charge against them is that they continue to hold office in violation of the statute on account of such conviction. The only Commissioners now holding office to whom the articles will apply are Goetze (President) and Edmondson.

CONGRESS.

Postponement of the Senate Debate on the Currency.

DEFEAT OF THE FRANKING BILL

Passage of the Revised Naval Appropriation.

PROVIDENCE FOR THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1874. Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the Canadian schooner George Warren. Passed. He also reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of the steamer Relief as a revenue cutter, and directing that officer to station that vessel in Mobile Bay as

Mr. MERRIMON, (dem.) of N. C., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on the bill amendatory of the fifteenth section of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes of the Post Office Department. Passed. The bill prescribes the sworn oath to be taken by Post Office officials before entering upon the

discharge of their duties.

Mr. Hagen, (dem.) of Cal., presented a resolution of the California Legislature, favoring the passage of the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives for an investigation into the

of Representatives for an investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacine Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to increase the pay department of the army, which fixes the number of paymasters at fifty, and repeals section 18 of the law proscribing the manner in which paymasters shall be selected.

Mr. West, (rep.) of Ila., said the House of Representatives had already passed a bill reducing the army, and he thought this bill should not be passed.

the army, and he thought this bill should not be passed.

Ar. Logan said he would not press the consideration of the bill how, but would allow it to go over until the Army Appropriation bill came up.

Mr. Boreman, (rep.), of W. Va., introduced a bill authorizing the United States District Court to be held at Martinsburg, W. Va. Reierred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., moved that all pending questions be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Pending which Mr. OGLESBY, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition of bankers and merchanis of Rockford, Ill., against any increase of the currency Referred to the Finance Committee.

The NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Sargern, (rep.) of Cal., moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bil.

Mr. Cameron inquired what had become of his motion.

motion.

The CHAIR teplied that when the Senator from Pennsylvania made his motion the morning hour had not expired, but that during the time the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Ogiesby) was reading his petition the hour did expire, and the Senator from California being first recognized, his motion to take up the Naval Appropriation bill was in order.

irom California being first recognized, his motion to take up the Naval Appropriation bill was in order.

Mr. Cameron said he had great respect for the rulings of the Chair, but he thought this one pretty sharp. (Laughter.)

The Chair, said if a majority of the Senate was in favor of taking up the Centennal bill the motion of the Senate in favor of taking up the Centennal bill the motion of the Senate in favor of taking up the Centennal bill the motion of the Senate in favor of taking up the Centennal bill the motion of the Senate was in favor of taking up the Centennal bill the motion of the Senate would do that.

Mr. Cameron said he had no doubt the Senate would do that.

Mr. Sargeny said three months had passed and not a single appropriation bill had occu acted upon by the Senate. As several gentlemen who desired to speak on the financial question were absent to-day, that committee did not desire to go on, and he hoped, therefore, the Naval Appropriation bill would be taken up. There were fourteen regular appropriation bills in which questions would occur upon every line leading to a division of opinion. The subject of transportation, finance or anything else could be discussed upon the regular appropriation bills. An evil of a gross and glaring character was found in the fact that these appropriation bills were crowded into the last days of the session without allowing any opportunity to scrutinize them, and thus the Treasury was depleted annually of millions of dollars more than the amount required for the Centennial.

Mr. Sherman moved that the further consideration of the financial question be postpoend until Thesday next, and said he noped a vote would be taken then.

The motion was agreed to.

that racesony next, and sad he open a vote would be taken then.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman's motion for postponement, being entitled to the precedence, displaced the other motions, and after its adoption Mr. Cameron was recognized, and moved that the Centennia bill be taken up.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., said be could consent to nothing being taken up that would run over Tuesday and serve to delay the financial

sent to nothing being taken up that would nover thesday and serve to delay the linancial question.

Mr. Cameron said he would oppose everything until the Centenniar bill should be passed.

Mr. Sumer, (ib.) of Mass., inquired as to the sum total appropriated by the Naval bill.

Mr. Sargent replied about \$18,000,000.

Mr. Sumer said the Centenniar bill was what might be termed an irregular appropriation bill, and would involve an expenditure looking well toward the amount in the Naval bill. There should be time to consider it, and it should not be allowed to displace the regular Appropriation bill.

Mr. Thurman, (iem.) of Ohio, said he would vote against the Centennial till. He thought this idea of holding an exhibition destructive of a proper celebration of American independence. Congress could do no worse thing than put its hands into the national Treasury and spend millions of money for such purposes as this. He favored the consideration of the Navai bill, and said after that was finished he desired to see some conclusion reached

for such purposes as this. He favored the consideration of the Navai bill, and said after that was finished he desired to see some conclusion reached on the financial question. The country was suffering on account of the stagnation in business, and one of the chief reasons for this stagnation was that business men did not know what Congress was going to do.

The Chair said the Senator was out of order to discuss the financial question now.

Mr. Sumer said this offi would be the entering wedge to call upon Congress for a very considerable appropriation. He read a letter addressed to Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, by Senator Cameron, dated February 16, in which the writer spoke of the importance of Mr. Stokely being rejected, that he might preside over the city during the Centennial year, and, further, his occupancy of the office of Mayor would assure Congress that any appropriation made for the great Exhibition would be watched over with care.

Mr. Cameron said he did write the letter, but the difference between him and the Senator from Massachusetts was that he (Mr. Cameron) wanted Mr. Stokely elected Mayor, while the gentleman (Mr. Sumner) preferred Mr. McClure.

The Chair ruled all such debate out of order on a motion to take up any bill.

Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Vt., said he feared the

(Mr. Summer) preferred Mr. McClure.

The CHARR ruled all such debate out of order on a motion to take up any bill.

Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Vt., said he feared the Exhibition would be a success.

Mr. Frelinghryse, (rep.) of N. J., said Congress an international one, but as a rational one it would be a success.

Mr. Frelinghryse, (rep.) of N. J., said Congress should say at once what it intended to do in regard to the Exhibition.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., said the original act authorizing the Exhibition expressly stated that the United States should be hable for no expense in connection therewith.

The Centennial From the Lagrange of Mr. Cameron to take up the Centennial bill was lost by yeas 23, nays 2s, as forlows:

Yeas—Alcorn. Bayard. Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cavton, Fenton Ferry of Menigan, Hreinighty sen, tiamin, Hitcheock. Logan, Mertimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermout, Fease, mansey, Earson, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, West—23.

Nays—Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Eoutwell, Chandler, Conklin, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagam, Goldthwaite, baser, Hamilton of Maryland, immitten for texas, flowe, Ingalis, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Ogiesby, Fran, Sergen, Sanisbury, Stockton, Summer, Inarman, Windom, Wright—28.

Passaog of the Nayal Ell.

The Appropriation bill was then taken and

reas, nowe, ingain, McTreery, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Oglesby, Frait, Sarpen, Saulsbury, Stockton,
Summer, Inurman, Windom, Wright-28.

Passage of the Naval Bill.

The Appropriation oill was then taken up, and
the amendments of the committee were concurred
in and the oill passed. The bill, as it passed the
Senate, reduces the appropriation for drawing and
engraving coarts from \$40,000 to \$30,000; provides for three assistant observers at the Naval
Observatory instead of two, and appropriates
\$15,000 for preparing and publishing the "Nautical
Almanac" instead of \$10,000, and increases the
appropriation for the equipment of vessels from
\$1,100,000 to \$1,250,000. That for provisions for
officers, seamen and marines is increased from
\$1,300,000 to \$1,352,000; that for repairs and
preservation of boilers and machinery is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,852,000. The contingent expenses of the Naval Academy are
fixed at \$46,000 instead of \$20,000. The bill
asso provides that the office of Commandant
of the Marine Corps, having the rank of brigadder general of the army, shall continue
until a vacancy shall occur in the same and no
longer, and when such vacancy shall occur in said
office immediately thereupon all laws and parts of
laws creating said office shall become inoperative
and be repealed. It provides, further, that nereafter the commandant of that corps shall have
rank and pay of a colonel and be appointed by
selection made by the President from the officers
of said corps. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Marine
Corps instead of \$15,000. The bill now goes back
to the House for that body to concur in the Senate's
amendments.

Mr. Sourr, (rep.) of Pa. moved that the Senate

Mr. Scorr. (rep.) of Pa. moved that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of the Centennial bill.

Mr. Symber said several Senators interested in that bill had left the chamber, supposing the naval bill would occupy all day. He suggested that if it be taken up it be had aside until after the morning hour to-morrow. This suggestion was accepted and the bill was taken up, but laid over until that time.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic higher traffic was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Monkrill, (ren.) of Me., appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the commission. Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that the federal government would be interfering in matters within the jurisdiction of the States.

Mr. Flanagan, (rep.) of Texas, favored the bill and spoke of the evil effects of intoxicating liquors was the cause of the late split between the North and the South.

Pending the discussion Mr. Thurman (dem.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The army appropriation bill, which was ordered to he on the table and be printed.

The bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, makes a reduction of \$350.000 in the appropriations for the regular supplies and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Departments, and of \$218,000 in sundry other Items. The clause limiting the allowance for travelling expenses to ten cents per mile is surfecten out, and the section transferring to the Southern Claims Commission all claims from the loyal states now pending in the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments is also omitted from the bill as reported.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported for R. H. Dutton, Postmaster at Cavendish, Vt.

Mr. Thurman's motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business was adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1874.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill allowing the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of the branch Mint at San Francisco to be made available and used in continuation of the work. He explained the necessity for the bill, and in the discussion which ensued Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., condemned the interpretation given by the Treasury Department to the law which requires unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury every two years, the interpretation being that the time begins to run, not from

now in the Treasury to be used at the discretion of the Department. Mr. RANDAIL, (dem.) of Pa, suggested that under these circumstances the pending bill should be put in the shape of a precise new appropriation. Messrs. Garffeld, of Ohio, and Hale, (rep.) of Me, admitted that the construction of the law by the department was in opposition to the will and intention of Congress in passing that law, and the latter expressed his opinion incidentally that Congress would not be able to adjourn before next July.

the passage of the act, but from the issuing of the

warrants for the money. He asserted that under this construction there was a sum of \$72,000,000

uly.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend be bill by making it a simple appropriation of 224,176 for the completion of the building. Negatived. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yoas 67, nays 172.

The bill was then passed.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The House then, at forty-five minutes past one, resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the franking privilege, and speeches in its layor were made by Messrs. Danford, (rep.) of Ohio: Hereford, (dem.) of W. Va.; Dunnell, (rep.) of Minn.; Conger, (rep.) of Mch.; Burchard, (rep.) of Ill.; O'Brien, (dem.) of Md., and Randall and Biery, (rep.) of Pa. (rep.) of Pa.
Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay
the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 118, nays 140.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the main question was ordered.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—125 to 51.

The vote was then taken on an amendment reported by the committee, authorizing the Postmaster General to delay the transmission of documents whenever the welfare of the service shall so require, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

THE VOTE POR AND AGAINST PRANKING.

The vote was then taken on the substitute

majority.

THE YOTE FOR AND AGAINST FRANKING.

The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. HAJE, (rep.) of N. Y., to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 50, mys 199. Those voting in the affirmative were:—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Arthur, Averlil, Barber, Bell, Butter of Massachusetts, Butter of Tennessee, Crutchfield, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Freeman, Hogan, Hale of New York, Hancock, Harmer, Hurris of Georgia, Hayes, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hynes, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lofland, Maynard, McLean, Moore, Negley, Flatt of Pennsylvania, Kapier, Rice, Robbins, Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloss, Saith of Louisiane, Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Vance, Wallace, Walls and Wilshire—50.

THE BILL LOST.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the oil, and it was rejected—yeas 129, mays 181.
At the close of the roll call, the vote being very the members, those who were in favor of the bill going around discussing the question and canvassing for chances. The first change was by Mr. Todd, (rep.) of Pa., from nay to yea. It was followed by a change on the part of Mr. Burrows, (rep.) of Mich.; Mr. Burleigh, (rep.) of Me.; Mr. Clark, (dem.) of Mo., and Mr. Hubbell, (rep.) of Mich., from yea to nay.

irom yea to hay.

Messrs. Butlers, (rep.) of Mass., and Cessna, (rep.) of Pa., having voted with the prevailing side, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and atterwards withdrew the motion. It can be read a bowever to married.

The following is the vote in detail:—
YEAN-Messys Adams, Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Begole, Beil, Biery, Fowen, Bright, Buckner, Burchart, Burkner, Burchart, Burkner, Burchart, Burkner, Catwell, Cannon, Clark of Miscourt, Clymer, Coobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Corwin, Crutch, Geld, Danford Davis of Verginia, Davis of West Yrginia, Davis of Georgis, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Harris of Georgis, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Ecreford, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hunton, Burtburt, Hynes, Kendail Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport Lonnand, Lowe, Magee, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McJunkin, McLeans, Mills, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negloy, Nesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pellam, Perry, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Platt of Virginia, Platt of Virginia, Southard, Speer, Stowell, Strait, Taylor, Thomas, Thornburg, Todd, Townsond, Vance, Waliace, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilshire, Wiscon of Maryland, Woodsworth and Young of Georgia—150.

Strait, Taylor, Inomas, Thornburg, Toda, Townsend, Vance, Waliace, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilshire, Whison of Maryland, Woodsworth and Young of Georgia—150.

Nays—Mossrs, Archer, Atkins, Banning, Barbum, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Brown, Buffitton, Bundy, Burleigh, Berrows, Butter of Massachusetts, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New Seers, Clark of The Control of Control of Massachusetts, Cason, Cossna, Clark of New Seers, Clark of The Control of Contr

purpose.

The House then, at half-past four, took a recess.
The evening session was for the consideration of
the bill to revise the statutes.

Evening Session.

Some further pregress was made in the evening session of the House on the bill to revise and codify the statutes. The chair was occupied, as usual, by Mr G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. The management of the bill was in the hands of Mr. Poiand, of Vermont. management of the bill was in the hands of Mr.
Poland, of Vermont.
The actors on the scene comprised some fifteen
members, while the attentive auditory consisted
of a collection of colored men in the gallery, who
never seem to weary of the duliest performance.

ALLEGED MALEPRACTICE.

Information reached the Coroners' office vesterday atternoon that Mrs. Julia Panciatichi, of Italian descent, living at No. 42 East Tweifth street, had become the mother of a still-born child, the prema-ture birth as certified to by E. J. Birmingham, living in the same house, being the result of make-practice. Coroner Croker will make an investiga-tion.